

*M. E. G. Journal*

*119*

THE  
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE  
PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION

FOR THE  
Deaf and Dumb

FOR THE  
YEAR 1872.

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PHILADELPHIA:  
PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.  
1873.





# DEAF AND DUMB ALPHABET.

a a



b b



c c



d d



e e



f f



g g



h h



i i



j j



k k



l l



m m



n n



o o



p p



q q



r r



s s



t t



u u



v v



w w



x x



y y



z z



& g



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SUPERINTENDENT OF THE TAILORS' SHOP—George T. Ward.



# REPORT.

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To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Board of State Charities, and to the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

In the quiet routine of a well regulated family, striking events rarely occur, and the Directors have nothing unusual to communicate to the friends of the Institution.

They will be glad to learn that it maintains its high reputation.

No change has been made in the admirable system of instruction pursued by the late lamented Mr. Hutton, by his judicious successor.

The instructors are intelligent, competent, and faithful, and, as well as the other officers of the Institution, are discharging their duties in a satisfactory manner. The pupils, with rare exceptions, are orderly in their conduct, assiduous in their studies, and cheerful in the enjoyment of their happy home. They have ample time for useful exercise, so necessary for the preservation of health. This blessing they have continued to enjoy in a high degree. Dr Biddle, in his Report to the Board, says, "The sanitary condition of the Institution during the present year is a very satisfactory one. Less than the average amount of sickness has been

presented, and with exception of one fatal case of small-pox no serious case whatever has occurred. In addition to the case of small-pox alluded to, one mild case of varioloid took place. The children were all revaccinated, and with the exception of those admitted last year, they had all been previously revaccinated upon their admission. The results in our Institution, and the almost universal protection of our inmates against the fearful epidemic which prevailed last winter, may be cited as a very satisfactory illustration of the prophylactic virtues of revaccination."

In addition to their scholastic instruction, the boys are occupied about two hours a day in the work shops at tailoring or shoemaking, and thus acquire some knowledge of the use of tools, and of trades which may be very useful to them in after life. The girls are taught sewing and all other branches of household employments.

The pupils are engaged in the school rooms four hours and a half a day, and their evenings are devoted to the preparation of their lessons. On Saturday evenings the Principal generally gives them a lecture on some entertaining subject, and they have access to a well selected library.

The Directors have no new remarks to offer with regard to articulation.

The increased number of Deaf Mutes in the Commonwealth renders enlarged accommodations now absolutely necessary. An application has been made to the Councils of Philadelphia for the grant of a lot belonging to the City, on which the Directors may erect buildings that may not only be appropriate for

the purpose of instructing the Deaf Mute, but a memorial of the liberality of the great metropolis of our Commonwealth. The Directors indulge the hope that their application may be successful.

On the first day of January last the number of pupils in the Institution was 227, viz., 116 boys and 111 girls. Since that period 23 boys and 15 girls have been admitted, and 22 boys and 16 girls have left the Institution, one died, and there remained on the first instant 226, viz., 116 boys and 110 girls. Of this number 188 are supported by the State of Pennsylvania, 16 by the State of New Jersey, 7 by the State of Delaware, and 15 by their friends or by the Institution.

The Report of the Principal shows the Counties from which they came, the causes of their deafness, and other interesting details

The Directors are deeply impressed by the loss they, in common with their fellow citizens, have sustained by the deaths of two cherished associates, John Farnum and Mordecai Lewis Dawson.

Mr. Farnum was born in Massachusetts,\* but was a citizen of Philadelphia for seven and thirty years, where he was extensively engaged in business, which he conducted with ability and success, until the disastrous year 1857. His resources were cut off by the failure of those indebted to him, but he bravely struggled to sustain himself; at length he was obliged to succumb. Having effected a settlement with his creditors, he recommenced his business, which he pursued with unabated energy, and in the end with signal success. Not

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\* Mr. Farnum was born at Uxbridge, Worcester County, on the first of October, 1790.

satisfied with a legal discharge, he determined as soon as in his power to satisfy every equitable claim upon him, and fixed upon the year 1873 to fulfil this ardent wish of his heart. Death prevented him from accomplishing himself what he so earnestly desired. He expired after a brief illness on the 11th day of June last, in the eighty-second year of his age. Mindful of the uncertainty of life, he by his last will directed his executors to carry out his intentions.

Although his largely extended manufacturing concerns necessarily demanded his close attention, he still found time to devote to objects of charity, and he was connected with many of our leading benevolent Institutions.

He took great interest in the Haverford College, of which he was a Manager; was for many years a Manager of the House of Refuge, and at the time of his death a Vice President. He was elected a Director of this Institution in 1843 and a Vice President in 1872.

Mr. Dawson\* descended from highly respectable ancestors, was born in the City of Philadelphia, on the third day of April, 1799. His paternal grandfather was a prominent brewer, and his maternal grandfather an eminent merchant of Philadelphia. He lost his father when quite young, and was principally brought up under the care of his grandfather Dawson, to whose business he succeeded. By his intelligence, his enterprise, his

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\* He was for many years a Manager of Friend's Asylum for the Insane, near Frankford. For twenty-five years a Manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital; for a long time a Manager of the Philadelphia Dispensary. He was a member of the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, and many other benevolent Institutions.

industry, and his integrity, he soon acquired a high reputation, and the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens, which he enjoyed during his whole life. Having acquired a competent fortune, he retired from business, and devoted his time to philanthropic pursuits. He was a prominent member of most of the charities of Philadelphia. For upwards of thirty years he was a Manager of the Magdalen Society. He was accustomed to visit it at least once a week. He tried to win back to the paths of virtue the daughters of sin and sorrow by parental admonitions and persuasive encouragement. Those who listened to his fervent prayers on their behalf were edified, and many called to repent by his warning voice yet live to bless his memory.

In 1838 he was elected a member of The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, was subsequently appointed a member of the Acting Committee, and a Secretary of the Society.

He always felt for the prisoners; they were in prison, and he came unto them.

In 1842 he was chosen a Director of this Institution, and in 1869, a Vice President, which office he held at the time of his death. His visits were frequent and always welcome.

In 1846 he became a Manager of the House of Refuge, and continued in that office until 1854, when he found his time so occupied with other matters, that he resigned. His services were valuable, and highly appreciated.

In 1833, he became a Director of the Public Schools, and devoted much of his time to them. His visits to schools, especially under his care, were frequent, rarely



less than three or four in a month. It was delightful to witness the pleasure these visits afforded both to the teachers and pupils. He resigned his office of a Director of the Public Schools, on his appointment as a Trustee of the Girard College, in 1846. There he labored with his accustomed energy and usefulness, for upwards of fourteen years, when he resigned.

In the insane he took a deep interest. For a long time he was a Manager of Friends' Asylum, near Frankford. In 1844, he was chosen a Manager of The Pennsylvania Hospital, and subsequently was chosen President of the Board, and was so at the time of his death. Here, as elsewhere, his benevolence and activity were conspicuous. He was very rarely absent from the meetings of the Board, or of committees of which he was a member. Space will not permit us to enumerate all the philanthropic bodies of which he was a manager or contributor.

Large as was his bounty to public charities, his private beneficence was as great. The poor and distressed always found him a liberal benefactor. He was not astute to inquire into their deserts.

" Careless alike their merits or their faults to scan,  
His pity gave, ere charity began."

Delicacy forbids the mention of instances of the private bounty of one who scarcely permitted his left hand to know what his right hand gave. One, however, may be mentioned. He, and a beloved friend\* purchased a lot in the Monument Cemetery for the interment of Teachers who died in limited circumstances. These hasty sketches are far from doing justice to the merits of John Farnum and Mordecai L. Dawson.

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\* William Biddle, Esquire.

Their memorial will long live in the fond remembrance of their surviving colleagues, and their example will cheer them in the discharge of their duties.

The beautiful and appropriate remarks delivered at Mr. Dawson's funeral by a Reverend friend who intimately knew, and justly appreciated him, so truly delineated his character, that they will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

The Treasurer's account exhibits the fiscal condition of the Institution.

A legacy of Five Hundred Dollars (less the collateral inheritance tax), bequeathed by the late Mrs. Emma H. C. Lewis, in aid of the Fund for the relief of pupils of the Institution who are deserving and in need of assistance, has been received. The death of this excellent and estimable lady will long be felt. For many years she was Secretary of the Ladies' Committee. While health permitted, her visits to the Institution were frequent, and always acceptable. She possessed a fine and highly cultivated understanding, and a sound judgment. Her advice to the female pupils was always salutary, while she was deeply interested in the whole Institution. She was especially concerned that the Fund in aid of those pupils of the Institution who were deserving and needed assistance should be placed on a liberal and permanent basis. To promote this object she gave her influence, her time, and her money.

When the importance of this Fund is considered, it is hoped that Mrs. Lewis' generous example may be followed.

It is not now adequate for the support of *one* beneficiary. He is deaf, and mute, and blind. He, now

cared for by the Ladies' Committee, passes his time comparatively happy, but without their generous assistance he would be an inmate of the Alms House. A Fund calculated to confer such blessings is deserving of, and it is hoped, will receive liberal patronage.

Commending the Institution to the protection of the Merciful Giver of all Good, the Directors surrender up their trust.

All which is respectfully submitted,

GEORGE SHARSWOOD,  
*President.*

JAMES J. BARCLAY,  
*Secretary.*

*Philadelphia January 1, 1873.*



*The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in account with S. WEIR LEWIS, Treasurer.*

Dr.

Cr.

1872. Dec. 31.	To Cash paid to this date, viz:..... Family expenses, provisions, clothing, &c..... Salaries and allowances..... Repairs, additional bath tubs, new heater, basement floors and carpenter work..... Incidental expenses..... Attorney fee in suit..... Bonds and mortgages, and interest..... Balance due the Institution.....	Dolls. C. \$33,956 05 29,274 13 4,168 20 548 76 10 00 18,017 00 11,410 96	1872. Jan. 1. Dec. 31.	By Balance due the Institution..... By Cash received to this date, viz:..... The State of Pennsylvania, } For The State of New Jersey, } Indigent The State of Delaware, } Pupils The State of Pennsylvania for loss sustained on State pupils during the year 1869..... The State of Pennsylvania for loss sustained on State pupils during the year 1870..... Pay pupils..... Income of the Crozer Scholarship Fund, No. 1..... " " " " No. 2..... Income of the John Wright Scholarship Fund..... Income of the Crozer Building Fund..... Interest and contributions..... Rent of lot Pine and Fifteenth Streets..... Legacy of Nathan Barratt..... Legacy of Amy Doughten.....	Dolls. C. \$10,910 61 45,463 59 3,402 93 1,802 50 2,717 40 5,968 84 3,715 50 204 00 297 27 481 41 204 00 10,028 25 400 00 95 00 2,753 77 \$88,355 10 11,410 96
			1873. Jan. 1.	By Balance brought down.....	

E. E.

Examined and found correct,

WM. WELSH,  
JNO. ASHBURST.

*Philadelphia, January 1, 1873.*

S. WEIR LEWIS,  
*Treasurer.*

## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To the President and Directors of the  
 Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

GENTLEMEN:—At the date of the last Report, January 1, 1872, there were in the Institution two hundred and twenty-seven pupils. Since that time, thirty-six new pupils have been received, and two former pupils re-admitted. The dismissals have been thirty-eight, and there has been one death. For the sake of compactness and convenience, the statistics of the Institution for the year 1872 are presented below in tabular form.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of pupils on January 1, 1872, . . . . .	116	111	227
New pupils admitted in 1872, . . . . .	21	15	36
Pupils re-admitted, . . . . .	2	....	2
Total population during 1872, . . . . .	139	126	265
Number of pupils dismissed in 1872, . . . . .	22	16	38
Died, . . . . .	1	....	1
Present number of pupils, . . . . .	116	110	226

The whole number of pupils are supported as follows, viz.:

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
By the State of Pennsylvania, . . . . .	99	89	188
“ “ New Jersey, . . . . .	9	7	16
“ “ Delaware, . . . . .	3	4	7
“ Crozer Scholarship, No. 1, . . . . .	....	1	1
“ “ “ No. 2, . . . . .	....	1	1
“ John Wright Scholarship, . . . . .	....	1	1
“ their friends or the Institution, . . . . .	5	7	12
Totals, . . . . .	116	110	226

*Those supported by the bounty of Pennsylvania are from the following counties, viz.:*

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Adams .....	2	1	3	Juniata .....	3	1	4
Allegheny .....	6	1	7	Lancaster .....	3	5	8
Bedford .....	1	..	1	Lawrence .....	1	..	1
Berks .....	3	6	9	Lebanon .....	..	2	2
Blair .....	1	1	2	Lehigh .....	..	3	3
Bradford .....	2	2	4	Luzerne .....	2	6	8
Bucks .....	1	2	3	Lycoming .....	1	1	2
Cambria .....	3	2	5	Mercer .....	1	1	2
Carbon .....	..	2	2	Mifflin .....	..	1	1
Centre .....	1	..	1	Monroe .....	..	2	2
Chester .....	1	1	2	Montgomery .....	4	2	6
Clarion .....	1	..	1	Northampton .....	..	4	4
Clinton .....	..	1	1	Northumberland .....	3	1	4
Columbia .....	1	..	1	Philadelphia .....	31	20	51
Crawford .....	3	1	4	Schuylkill .....	5	4	9
Cumberland .....	1	2	3	Somerset .....	2	..	2
Dauphin .....	4	1	5	Susquehanna .....	1	1	2
Delaware .....	1	1	2	Warren .....	4	..	4
Erie .....	1	5	6	Washington .....	1	1	2
Franklin .....	..	1	1	Wyoming .....	1	..	1
Greene .....	..	1	1	York .....	3	2	5
Huntingdon .....	..	1	1				
				Totals .....	99	89	188

*Those supported by the State of New Jersey are from the following counties, viz.:*

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Atlantic .....	..	1	1	Gloucester .....	2	..	2
Burlington .....	2	..	2	Hunterdon .....	2	..	2
Camden .....	..	3	3	Mercer .....	1	1	2
Cape May .....	1	..	1	Salem .....	1	1	2
Cumberland .....	..	1	1				
				Totals .....	9	7	16

*Those supported by the State of Delaware are from the following counties, viz.:*

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
New Castle.....	2	3	5	Sussex .....	1	...	1
Kent .....	...	1	1	Totals .....	3	4	7

*The thirty-six new pupils are from the following counties, and were born in the counties from which they were received, unless otherwise indicated, viz.:*

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	WHERE BORN.
Berks.....	...	2	2	New Jersey.
Bucks.....	1	...	1	
Chester.....	1	...	1	
Delaware .....	...	1	1	
Erie .....	...	2	2	Schuylkill Co.
Lancaster .....	...	1	1	
Lebanon .....	...	1	1	
Lycoming .....	...	1	1	
Luzerne .....	1	1	2	1 Columbia Co.
Northumberland .....	2	...	2	
Philadelphia.....	8	3	11	
Schuylkill.....	2	1	3	
Warren .....	2	...	2	Lancashire, England.
Washington .....	...	1	1	
York.....	1	...	1	
Burlington, N. J.....	1	...	1	
Camden, N. J.....	...	1	1	
Gloucester, N. J.....	1	...	1	
Mercer, N. J.....	1	...	1	
Totals.....	21	15	36	

*Statement showing the cause of deafness, the age when deafness occurred, and the age when admitted, of the thirty-six new pupils received during the year 1872; also by whom supported.*

CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.			Age when deafness occurred.							Age when admitted.					How supported.						
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Congenital.	Under 1 year.				Totals.	8 years.	9 years.	10 to 12 years.			Totals.	By Pennsylvania.	By New Jersey.	By the Institution.	Crozer Scholarship, No. 1	Totals.	
					1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 7 years.	14 years.				10 to 12 years.	12 to 15 years.	15 to 17 years.							
Congenital .....	10	5	15	15	...	...	...	...	15	...	1	8	6	...	15	13	...	2	...	15	
Scarlet fever.....	3	3	6	...	1	3	1	...	6	1	...	1	2	2	6	2	4	...	...	6	
Spotted fever.....	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	
Typhoid fever.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	
Catarrhal fever.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	
Disease of the brain.....	3	2	5	...	...	2	3	...	5	...	...	3	2	...	5	4	...	...	1	5	
Measles .....	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	
Numb palsy.....	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	
Sickness.....	1	2	3	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	
Totals.....	21	15	36	15	3	7	8	2	1	36	1	1	19	12	3	36	29	4	2	1	36
Males.....	...	...	...	10	...	3	6	1	1	21	1	1	11	6	2	21	17	3	1	...	21
Females.....	...	...	...	5	3	4	2	1	...	15	...	...	8	6	1	15	12	1	1	1	15
Totals.....	...	...	...	15	3	7	8	2	1	36	1	1	19	12	3	36	29	4	2	1	36

These thirty-six children represent thirty-five families. The only instances of relationship between the parents before marriage are four. In one case they were first cousins; in the three others, second cousins; and in all four cases the children were born deaf. In one of the families, where the parents were second cousins, there are four deaf mute children. (This case was noticed in the report for last year.) In one family, where the parents were not related, and where there are no connections deaf and dumb, there are three mute children (one girl and two boys), and in another, two (one of each sex).

The father and mother of two of the children are both congenital mutes; the father has a brother, and the mother has a brother and a sister in the same condition. All of their children, four in number, were born deaf. The brother of the father also married a congenital mute, and has three deaf children.

*Statement showing the number of pupils discharged during 1872, how discharged, the trades or occupations they had learned, and their prospect for self-support.*

LENGTH OF TIME IN THE INSTITUTION.				HOW DISCHARGED.				TRADE OR OCCUPATION LEARNED.					PROSPECT FOR SELF SUPPORT.				
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Time out.	Removed by parents.	For incapacity.	Died.	Totals.	Shoemaking.	Tailoring.	Sewing, &c.	No trade.	Totals.	Good.	Not very good.	None.	Totals.
Seven years.....	2	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3
Six years.....	13	10	23	23	.....	.....	.....	23	7	4	10	2	23	22	1	.....	23
Five years.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Four years.....	2	3	5	.....	5	.....	.....	5	1	1	3	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5
Three years.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Two years.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
One year.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	2
Five months.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2
Four months.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1
Totals.....	23	16	39	26	11	1	1	39	10	7	15	7	39	36	1	2	39
Males.....	.....	.....	.....	15	6	1	1	23	10	7	.....	6	23	21	.....	2	23
Females.....	.....	.....	.....	11	5	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	15	1	16	15	1	.....	16
Totals.....	.....	.....	.....	26	11	1	1	39	10	7	15	7	39	36	1	2	39

The above tabular statement exhibits, for the boys, an average of about  $4\frac{3}{4}$  years, and for the girls, of  $5\frac{1}{8}$  years at school. An inspection of the Table, however, will show that a large majority of both sexes stayed their full time. In reference to those who left before the expiration of their terms, it may be stated that but three failed to return on account of an indisposition or indifference on their part, or that of their parents, to a continuance of their education. Two have gone to an articulating school; and several were detained at home by sickness, or other sufficient causes, and expect to return next year.

In writing the history of the Institution for the year which has just closed, it may be said that nothing has occurred to hinder or interrupt the steady prosecution of the object for which it was established, and which it has ever kept in view. The deportment of the pupils has in general been such as to merit the approbation of those having them in charge, and their interest in and attention to their studies have resulted in a



degree of improvement commendable in them and encouraging to their teachers.

Notwithstanding the prevalence of a fearful epidemic in the city, and the consequent great increase in the rate of mortality, the general health of our inmates has been remarkably good, only two or three cases of serious illness having occurred. One of these, much to our regret, terminated fatally. Wilson D. Schade, of Berks County, aged about twelve years, died on the twenty-second of February, of malignant small pox, after an illness of only four days. He had but fairly entered upon a course of education, having been with us somewhat less than five months. His relatives, though not permitted to be with him or even to look upon his mortal remains, have the consolation of knowing that all that skill could suggest or kindness accomplish, was done for him; and of hoping that his residence here, though brief, had afforded him an opportunity of becoming somewhat enlightened in regard to his relations to that Being "in whose hand is the soul of every living thing, and the breath of all mankind."

An additional teacher being required to take charge of the new class of girls received last fall, Miss Laura Nelson, who had been a successful instructor of hearing children, was engaged, and entered upon her duties at the beginning of the term in September. The interest she has manifested in regard to all that appertains to this, to her, novel mode of teaching, and the zeal and energy she has displayed in endeavoring to gain a practical knowledge of the language of signs, evince a desire on her part to achieve a success in her new position equal at least to that attained in the one she previously occupied.

In the shops, the work has been carried on with the usual amount of success. During the year, sixty-seven boys have worked; thirty-seven at shoemaking and thirty at tailoring. The present number in the shops is fifty, viz., twenty-seven shoemakers and twenty-three tailors. The estimated value of the work done is as follows, viz.:

In Shoe-shop, value of labor, less cost of material, and not including work done by the Superinten- dent, about	-	-	-	-	-	\$900 00
In Tailor-shop, value of labor, not including the cost of material, or work done by Superintendent, about	-	-	-	-	-	\$800 00
Total value of work done	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$1,700 00</u>

Although it cannot be reasonably expected that the boys engaged in working at a trade for but two or three hours a day, five days in the week, for only three or four years, will in that time become skilled workmen, yet it may be asserted with truth that nearly all do acquire a facility in the use of tools which will stand them in good stead in their after life, and that many of them leave the Institution with sufficient knowledge of their trades to enable them at once, or after a very short apprenticeship, to support themselves. A considerable number who learn other trades after leaving here, find that the time spent in work in our shops has been by no means time thrown away. They have learned how to use their hands; how to handle tools, and have acquired facility in their use; have learned how to make something; and can much more readily and easily turn their hand to something else than they could otherwise have done. A boy who had worked at shoemaking while here, in about a year after leaving was earning a comfortable living as a repairer of clocks and watches.

A simple incident of recent occurrence will illustrate the value to the boys of the instruction given in our shops. One of the shoemakers, an orphan lad sixteen years of age, whose time expired with the close of the term on the last Wednesday in June, paid a visit to the Institution in the latter part of August to show what he had already accomplished. He was dressed in a full suit of new clothes costing twenty-one dollars, which he had bought with money earned with his own hands, at his trade, since leaving school, and had four dollars and a



half in his pocket besides. The air of manliness and independence displayed by him, was to us no less gratifying, than the commendation he received was to him.

All of the girls receive instruction in the use of the needle, and many of them in the art of operating the sewing machine. Their own clothing and the under-clothing of the boys are made by them, and they do the other plain sewing of the Institution. Some of them display a good degree of skill and taste in dress-making and milliner work.

In a building of the size and age of this Institution, inhabited by as large a number of children and youth, repairs are often necessary. Things are broken or get out of order, and the services of workmen of one kind or another are almost constantly in demand. But during the past year it was found that repairs on a much more extensive scale than those above alluded to were required. The floors in the basement were in a state of dilapidation—the roofs leaked—the water-spouts were rusted away—furnaces were burned out—paint was worn off—and, at the same time, some alterations and improvements were very desirable. The work was done during the vacation. Among the alterations the most noteworthy were the enlargement of the boys' bath-room—increasing the accommodation more than two-fold; improvements in the drainage of the buildings and grounds, and the fitting up and furnishing of a new school-room in the main building.

In the Report for last year, it was stated that twenty-one of the counties of Pennsylvania were not represented in the Institution by a single pupil. Our present inmates come from forty-three counties, leaving twenty-three at this time without one representative. It must be said, however, that applications have been received from some of these counties, and that pupils will probably be received from several of them at the beginning of the next term.

No one questions the fact that all the deaf mutes in the State of the proper age and requisite qualifications, should be at school. How shall such a desirable object be brought about? Shall

means be employed to spread information on the subject, to find out the names and residences of the deaf mutes, and to induce their parents to send them to school? Shall we go out, as it were, into the highways and hedges and compel them to come in? Suppose we should make the effort and should succeed, what should we do with them when we had gathered them in? This Institution, the only one in the State, can safely accommodate no more than two hundred and twenty-five pupils, and is now full, and there are numerous applicants waiting their turns to come in. Any extra effort to induce a larger number of applications to be made, would only embarrass us and be an annoyance and disappointment to those making them. What, then, should be done? All agree that something should be done, and done quickly, as every year numbers of deaf mutes are passing beyond the proper age for instruction, doomed to pass their lives in ignorance. It is also to be recollected that our field comprises not only the great State of Pennsylvania, but also the State of Delaware and part of New Jersey. The latter State will probably at no distant day have a school of her own. Should we erect a great building, large enough to accommodate not only all the mute children at present on this field, but all who shall be there fifty years hence? Or would it be preferable to build two or more smaller institutions in different parts of the State?

Are very large institutions desirable? At what point should the limit, in regard to numbers, be fixed? Would it be best, if it could be done, to collect all the deaf children of the proper age on this extensive field into a single community?

It is understood that it is already in contemplation to build an Institution at Pittsburg, where a day school for deaf mutes has been in successful operation for some years; that a fine site has been obtained, and subscriptions to a considerable amount secured; and that the projectors of the enterprise are only waiting until sufficient means are at hand to warrant the undertaking, to begin the work. Ought not this enterprise to have the sympathy and co-operation of the people of the whole State?

An Institution at Pittsburg would be in a position to disseminate information and awaken an interest in regard to the cause of deaf mute education in the western section of the State, and would possess facilities for reaching and gathering in the mute children residing beyond the Alleghanies, to which an Institution situated at Philadelphia can, for obvious reasons, lay no claim.

It is undoubtedly true that in several respects—as the cost of ground for a site—cost of buildings, and of arrangements for lighting, heating, ventilating, &c., the expenditure of money would be less for one large building than would be required for two smaller ones. It is probable, likewise, that a large number of pupils could be educated and supported at a less cost *per capita* than could a smaller number. But this is not quite certain, or is certain only to a limited extent. Because twenty pupils could be maintained at a less cost *per capita* than five, or fifty than twenty, it would not, therefore, certainly follow that the diminution in expense would go on *pro rata, ad infinitum* as the number should increase. There must be a point where the diminution would stop—where the lowest cost point would be reached. Where is this point? Could (say) five hundred be supported for less *per pupil* than two hundred and fifty?

The cheapest things are not always those which cost the least money, and a wise economy does not dictate the purchase of an article merely because the cost of it is small. In estimating the comparative advantages and disadvantages relatively of large and small institutions, there is something besides the smallest possible expenditure of money to be taken into consideration. The health, and the best interests and welfare of the children, are to be held as matters of paramount importance; and if the highest and best results are to be aimed at or desired, the question of the greater or less expenditure of money must sink to a subordinate place. Results are not invariably commensurate with the means employed. Unfavorable conditions may be the cause of failure even when the best means

are used. In a community of deaf mute children there are found all diversities of temper and disposition, and every variety of mental endowment—minds unfolding and unformed; and the object of their being brought together is that their powers may be developed; that right principles may be instilled into their minds; that they may be led to form correct habits; that their footsteps may be guided into the path of virtue; that they may obtain a knowledge of their accountability as moral agents, and learn the duties they owe to themselves, to their fellow-creatures, and to their God.

The nurseryman, who should give the same treatment indiscriminately to everything growing in his garden, would certainly fail of success. He must not only dig and fertilize the soil, but must understand the diverse nature and habits of his plants, and adapt his mode of treatment to the requirements of each; placing those which prefer the shade and those which delight in the sunshine in appropriate situations—stimulating and encouraging growth in this, and depressing it in that—affording support to one, and applying the pruning knife to another—training all symmetrically, keeping them clear of noxious insects and influences—the object kept constantly in view being to develop the foliage, blossoms, and fruit, and to make them not only useful, but things of beauty.

An Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is a garden, the plants in which are to be reared and trained to bring forth fruit unto eternal life: nay, it is a family, the children of which are to be brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. It is not a camp of soldiers, where nothing is expected from those in authority but commands, and nothing is exacted of those in the ranks but obedience; nor is it a hotel full of guests, where every one pays his own way, and the services he receives are but purchased attentions. It is a family, and it should be the constant endeavor of those in charge to give to the community under its roof the family character. The nearer this can be approached, the nearer is the approximation to perfection. The superintendent or principal and matron stand, for the time



being, in the delegated relation of parents to the children under their care, endowed with the duties, the authority and the responsibility involved in that relation. While the special duties of the teachers is to furnish the minds of the pupils with knowledge, they can, and ought to, and do, much, both in and out of school, in the correction of evil habits, the development of character, and in general training; but there is besides this a peculiar work to be done, the importance of which can scarcely be over-estimated, which belongs especially to those at the head of the family, and which can be done by no others. Children constantly crave sympathy; they frequently need comfort and consolation in their trials and troubles, not less than reproof and admonition for their errors; and such should be the intimacy of acquaintance, and mutual friendship and confidence subsisting between them and those placed over them, that as much freedom may be felt in making known to them their griefs as would be felt in approaching their fathers and mothers, and as much certainty that the recital will not be received with coldness or indifference.

This work of the Principal and Matron, even with a moderate number of children, is a difficult one, and as the difficulties must inevitably augment and multiply as the number is increased, it is obvious that the performance of it will at length become impossible. If the circle be too large, the influences emanating from the centre will not reach the circumference.

Should the foregoing observations—the bearing of which, and their application to the subject under consideration, are so plain that they need not to be pointed out—be deemed by the members of the Board to have some weight and worth, the object of presenting them to their notice will have been accomplished.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA FOSTER,  
*Principal.*

January 1, 1873.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
LADIES' COMMITTEE.

To the President and Directors of the  
Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

The monthly meetings of the Ladies' Committee have been regularly attended, except during the summer vacation, for the past year.

The sub-committees to whom, in rotation, the duty is assigned of visiting the Institution each month, conferring with the Matron, and inspecting her department, have handed in their reports at every meeting. These reports have given entire satisfaction.

Our valuable Matron continues untiring in her watchful care over the health, comfort, and conduct of the children committed to her charge.

The Secretary has been notified that the sum of five hundred dollars has been bequeathed, by Mrs. Emma H. C. Lewis, to the "Fund for aiding destitute Deaf Mutes."

The past year has been one which calls for more than ordinary thankfulness for mercies bestowed. That terrible disorder, small pox, which spread so fearfully over our city during the last winter and spring, made no progress here. The strict rules regarding vaccination, the careful attention to ventilation and cleanliness, and the watchfulness and skill of our attending physician, no doubt contributed to this result.

The Committee have seen, with satisfaction, additional comfort and means of health provided for the pupils, in the introduction of a larger supply of hot water into the bathing rooms. Too much attention can scarcely be given to that important feature in the training of children—personal cleanliness.

The Committee desire again to call the attention of the benevolent to the fact that there are cases constantly arising of deaf mutes, educated in our Institution, who, from misfortunes of various kinds, are left without support. It has been the aim of this Committee to create a fund to aid such individuals, either by assisting them to earn their own livelihoods—helping them to help themselves,—or by providing some sheltering home where they could be preserved from suffering.

It is difficult for those who are blessed with speech and hearing to comprehend the privation—the comparative helplessness—involved in the loss of these two senses. The number of deaf mutes is small who can pass through life entirely unaided; the cases are frequent, where, from loss of relatives or other causes, individuals come before us, objects of the most tender commiseration and pity. Providence has mysteriously marked them out for compassion. Is there not an obligation upon those whose lot in life has been so much more blessed, to lighten their load—to smooth their thorny path? Conscious of the growing necessity for such a charity, the Ladies' Committee in 1869 made the first steps toward creating a fund for this purpose. A small sum was collected, almost exclusively among themselves, and placed at interest, and C. B., a pupil whose case had deeply interested the Committee, was provided with a home, and supplied with an outfit to enable him to pursue the trade of broom making, which he had been taught at the Blind Institute, for in addition to his other misfortunes he is almost blind. Monthly reports are received from him by this Committee, showing a great increase in facility in his trade.

The interest of the money collected was inadequate for the support of C. B., and one hundred dollars a year has been furnished by one of the ladies of this Committee to complete the necessary sum.

This case is one of many that are constantly appealing to the sympathy of those connected with this Institution.

The recent death of Mrs. Lewis has been a severe loss to her associates, who feel that the place which she has left vacant

cannot easily be refilled. For more than ten years, their Secretary, Mrs. Lewis, performed her duties with an interest that never flagged. Deeply interested in this Institution, she spared no pains in informing herself of the minutest details connected with it, thereby rendering herself a most efficient aid to her colleagues and to the Matron. And we have seen, that those unfortunates for whom she had so tender a pity were not forgotten among the last and most solemn acts of her life.

Very respectfully,

MARGARET M. DUANE,

*Secretary Ladies' Committee.*



# APPENDIX.

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## REMARKS

OF THE

Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D.,

AT THE FUNERAL OF MORDECAI L. DAWSON, ESQUIRE.

[Dr. Boardman was then a Director, and is now a Vice President  
of the Institution.]

I have no claim to open my lips on this occasion, except one which is shared by many who are present, viz.: the claim founded upon a long and cherished friendship with him whose loss we deplore. But it has been kindly intimated to me, that it would not be deemed obtrusive, should I give utterance to some of the reflections which have occurred to me in meditating upon this afflictive dispensation.

No one who knew MR. DAWSON, could readily associate the idea of death with his name. He seemed too full of life for that. Endowed by Providence with a most genial disposition, he carried into his old age the freshness of his youthful feelings; and wherever he went, diffused around himself a bright and cheerful atmosphere. Who has ever met him for a little way-side chat, even since his step became more feeble, without witnessing some sparkle of that vivacity which played over his features and pervaded the tones of his voice? And if we all felt the charm of his fine social qualities, who may describe what he was in his own domestic circle? It is not for me to invade the sanctity of this home now made desolate by his removal. But assuredly we may bless God, to-day, for that rare and beautiful spectacle, a conjugal union graced with every element of mutual love and tenderness, and prolonged for fifty-

two years; and a household permitted to rejoice through this unwonted period in the benignant presence of such a husband and father. By how much we appreciate the happiness that has reigned in this favored house, by so much must we estimate the severity of that blow which has laid its revered head in the dust. We tender our heartfelt sympathy to this stricken mother and her children, and humbly invoke in their behalf the ministry of that Divine Spirit who is the only effectual Comforter.

But this dispensation reaches far beyond the limits of his immediate kindred—beyond the religious Society of which he was an honored member. We are not willing to concede to the Friends an exclusive claim to MR. DAWSON. He was too large-hearted a man—of too catholic a spirit—to be shut up within the fold of any one denomination. And as he respected Christian principle wherever he discerned it, and co-operated with good men of every name in doing good, so his loss will be felt far and wide. The proof of this is before our eyes. Rarely has Philadelphia witnessed, at a private funeral, such a convocation of its best citizens of every creed and profession, as that now gathered in this house of mourning. Nor is it any mere formality—the tribute we pay to an established custom. I am certain that I speak for you, my friends, when I say that we have come here less as spectators than as mourners. This stroke has fallen upon us as individuals. It has told, and will continue to tell, upon those benevolent institutions which constitute the just pride of our city. It will be felt throughout our whole community.

There is an inspired portraiture which every one contemplates with satisfaction. It is that of the man who “walketh uprightly and worketh righteousness, and speaketh the truth in his heart; who backbiteth not with his tongue; who putteth not out his money to usury, nor taketh reward against the innocent.” (See Psalm xv.) Men of this class are held in merited esteem,—save in cases (and they have been known to occur,) where strict veracity and a punctilious fidelity in meeting engagements have

been dominated by an absorbing selfishness which had no eyes for anything beyond its own narrow sphere. There is a far higher type of character, resting, indeed, upon the same immutable principles of truth and integrity, but embellishing them with the more generous virtues. We have it as drawn by the Great Teacher himself, in concrete form. "I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me in; naked, and ye clothed me; I was sick, and ye visited me; I was in prison, and ye came unto me." It has been charged, that the modern pulpit, in its zealous advocacy of the great, cardinal doctrines of the Gospel, has unwittingly disparaged these friendly offices as between man and man. However that may be, Philadelphia has never lacked an efficient corps of men who have cherished and exemplified the *Humanities*. The succession has been well kept up from the days of William Penn until now—and largely in the Society of which he was a member.

The title of our deceased friend, to a conspicuous place in this line of philanthropists, is incontrovertible. No sculptured marble may record the inscription; but, better far, the touching words of our blessed Saviour, just quoted, will be garnered up in many grateful hearts as the fitting memorial of MORDECAI L. DAWSON. Here is the great lesson of this dispensation for men of business. He recognized the pregnant truth, that life has higher and nobler ends than that of indefinite accumulation. Having, by the favor of Providence, secured an ample competence, he determined not to be a slave to business to the end of his days. Resigning its toils to other hands, he retired; but not to a life of luxurious indolence; not simply to the fruition of domestic joys and the culture of his liberal tastes. These interests he neither contemned nor neglected. But his predominant feeling evidently was this:—"God has been very good to me. What can I do to show my gratitude to him? How can I best share with my fellow creatures the blessings lavished upon me?" And so he deliberately exchanged the activities of a commercial life, for the more congenial activities of

a life of Christian usefulness. For the last quarter of a century, this beloved man has gone in and out amongst us, employing his time and thought, his strength and his money, in doing good. The Pennsylvania Hospital, the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the House of Refuge, the Magdalen Asylum, the Union Benevolent Association, the Prisons, the Public Schools, all have enjoyed his willing care, and shared the benefits of his practical wisdom, his ripe experience, and his open purse. Not Institutions alone. There are men who will readily assist in managing a great organized charity, but who, on seeing a solitary sufferer in the road, prefer to pass by on the other side. There are others upon whom suffering tells like iron upon the magnetic needle, which trembles at the approach of the metal, and rests not until it finds its true poise; thus it was with our friend. The proximity of an afflicted person instantly set in motion the delicate mechanism of his benevolent nature; and, without question as to need or country or complexion, his bountiful hand was stretched forth with the needed relief. Most fitly he might have said, "When the ear heard me, then it blessed me; and when the eye saw me, it gave witness to me, because I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me; and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy." Such a life is like the tranquil stream, that hides itself beneath the luxuriant herbage it has nourished along its banks. In another view, while the simplicity of his tastes, and his deep humility would have blinded his own eyes to the symbol, we must all recognize in a character and example like MR. DAWSON'S, one of the pillars of the social state; a Doric column, indeed, for strength and firmness, and stability; but more nearly still, a stately Corinthian shaft, crowned with its exquisite capital, the blended fruits and flowers of a genial and beneficent christianity.

But we must go one step further—the most vital of all. For what was the secret of this rare life. By what influences was our friend moulded to a character of such symmetry and beauty?

Not surely by any mere human training. Nature and high culture are clothed with lofty functions, and may achieve brilliant results. But they can no more, of their own efficiency, create a character like his, than they can create a world. He himself disclosed the secret, in a single brief sentence, that fell from his lips only the day before his death: "ALL MY TRUST IS IN MY BLESSED SAVIOUR." Here is the key to that life which offers to our contemplation so much that we love to recall. Here was the hiding of his power; the main spring which kept his intellectual and moral faculties in such constant and healthful activity. He had long since learned the way to the cross. Led by the Divine Spirit, he had penitently and trustfully given himself up to the Lord Jesus Christ, to be sprinkled with His atoning blood, and clothed with His spotless righteousness, and thus to be made meet for His service. Taught in this school, he went about doing good, ministering as he could find opportunity, to the poor and the sick, the unfortunate and the criminal,—heedless of any earthly chronicle of his benefactions, and caring only for the great Task-master's approval, and all this, not to make a saviour of his good works, but because he had found a Saviour, and would fain testify his love to Him. Herein lies the balm for these wounded hearts; the sweet assurance that the cherished husband and father whom they mourn, has gone up to be for ever with that Divine Redeemer whom he so long served and adored unseen. And herein lies the lesson which if the lips of that peaceful sleeper could open once more, would this moment fall upon our ears—"Thanks be unto God for His UNSPEAKABLE GIFT:—Believe, and take the promised rest, obey, and be forever blest!"



SPECIMENS  
OF  
ORIGINAL COMPOSITION.

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The following compositions are presented as the genuine, uncorrected productions of the pupils who wrote them.

One day a fox saw a rabbit. The fox caught the rabbit. The fox bit the rabbit. The fox killed the rabbit. The fox ate the rabbit. A boy saw the fox. He took a gun. He shot the fox. The fox died. One day a wolf saw a sheep. The wolf caught the sheep. The wolf bit the sheep. The wolf killed the sheep. A man saw the wolf. He took a gun. He shot the wolf. The wolf died.

EDWARD G.

Lost hearing at 3 years—15 years old—in school 2 months—could not write, and knew no words when admitted.

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A boy saw a bird on a tree. He took a gun. He shot the bird. The bird died. One day he saw a squirrel on a tree. He took a gun. He shot the squirrel. The squirrel died. One day the boy saw a fox on the ground. He took a gun. He shot at the fox. He missed the fox. The fox ran away. The fox was glad. He was vexed. He went home. He told his

mother about the fox. She laughed at the boy. One day he saw a snake on the ground. He took a gun. He shot the snake. The snake died. One day the boy saw a hog. He took a stick and struck the hog. The hog ran away and the boy laughed at the hog. He was a bad boy.

CHARLES W. L.

Born deaf—12 years old—in school three months—could write his name when admitted.

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#### A BAD BOY.

One day, a boy took his hat. He put it on his head. He took his gun on his shoulder. He walked on the floor. He went to the door. He opened the door. He went out. He shut the door. He walked through the woods. He saw a bird on a tree. He took his gun. He shot the bird. The bird died. It fell down to the ground. The boy took it and put it in a bag. He saw an old pig. The pig was eating corn on the ground. He took a stick and struck the pig. The pig squealed and ran away. The boy laughed at the pig. He saw an old horse. The horse was eating grass in the field. He took a stick and struck the horse. The horse kicked at the boy. He was afraid. He ran away. He saw a frog on a rock. He took a stick and struck the frog. The frog died. The boy threw the frog away. The frog was not good to eat. He saw a squirrel on the fence. He took his gun. He shot the squirrel. The squirrel died. It fell down to the ground. The boy took it and put it in a bag. He saw a crow on a house. He took his gun. He shot the crow. The crow died. It fell down to the ground. He threw the crow away. He saw a bird on a wagon. He took a stick and struck the bird. The bird flew away. He saw an old cow. The cow was eating grass in the field. He took his gun. He shot the cow. The cow died. He went home. He went to bed. He slept all night. He awoke in the morning.

He dressed. He went out. He found his cow dead on the ground. He was sorry. He went into the house. He told his mother about the dead cow. She scolded him. He felt ashamed. He saw a dog. He took a stick and struck the dog. He hurt the dog. The dog ran away. The boy laughed at the dog. He saw a turkey. He took a stick and struck the turkey. The turkey ran away. He saw a duck. The duck was on the ground. He took a stick and struck the duck. The duck ran away. The boy laughed at the duck. He went home. He told his mother about the duck. She whipped the bad boy. He cried.

THOMAS S.

Born deaf—11 years old—in school 3 months—could form letters with a pen, and knew some words when admitted.

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A good boy saw a large bird on a tree. He took a long gun. He shot the large bird. The large bird died. It fell to the ground. The boy took the large bird and carried it home. He gave it to his mother. She cooked the large bird. The boy and his mother ate the large bird. The large bird was good to eat. One day the boy walked through the woods. He saw a snake. He took his gun. He shot the snake. The snake died. The boy threw the snake away. The snake was not good to eat. He went into the house. He told his mother about the snake. She said he was a good boy.

TIMOTHY P.

Born deaf—10 years old—in school 10 months.

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One year ago my brother thought he would go out. He went to the barn and opened the door and went into the barn and led a young horse out the barn and led the horse to the house. He tied the rope to the fence. He went into the house and went into the room and put on new clothes and went to my father and asked him if he might go. My father said Yes.



He went to the horse and mounted a young horse. He whipped his horse. The horse ran very fast. The horse went away. My father told me to pick up some chips. I got a large basket and went to a carpenter shop. I began to pick up some chips and put them into the basket and carried it and threw them out of the basket. I worked long and went to the house. By and by my brother returned home. I went to my mother and asked her if my buy new hat. My mother said Yes. She told my sister that she must write a letter. My sister went to the trunk and opened the trunk-door. She took a paper out of the trunk and shut the trunk-door and went to the table and sat on the chair near the table and write on the paper and gave it to me. I went to the horse and mounted a horse and rode to a store. I jumped off the horse and went into the store. I gave a letter to the store-keeper. The store-keeper gave a straw hat to me. I went to the horse and mounted the horse and rode home.

WILLIAM B.

Born deaf—12 years of age—in school 1 year and 4 months.

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Two or three years ago, I left the house and went to the barn. I took the harness off the peg and walked to the horse and put it on it. I led the horse to the top-buggy and hitched it to it. I got into it and drove the horse rapidly. The wheel was broke and the horse was very much frightened. I stopped and jumped out of the top-buggy. I called my friend. My friend came to the top buggy. I told him about the horse running away. I looked for a stick and picked it up and carried it to the top-buggy. I tied it under the top buggy. I thanked my friend. My friend went away and was glad. I led the horse to the barn and took the harness off the horse. I put it on the peg and took some wheat out of a box. I put them into the manger. The horse ate them and laid on the hay and went to sleep. I shut the doors and bolted them. I went into

the house. My mother asked me to get some butter. I was happy. My mother gave a plate to me. I ran to Mr. S—— and gave it to him. Mr. S—— carried it to some butter and put it on a plate and gave it to me. I bought some butter and carried it to the house. I gave it to my mother. My mother walked to a closet and put it into the closet. She was happy. I sat down on a chair and ate my dinner. I wished to work and told my father that I want to work. I went to a field and work. In a little while I saw a rabbit coming towards the field. I picked up some stones and threw it at the rabbit and killed it. I went to it and picked it up and carried it to my father. My father skined it and gave it to my mother. My mother put it on a pan and cooked it. She took it off it. My mother and father and brothers and sisters ate it. They was glad. I love my father and mother and brothers and sisters.

JOHN P. F.

Born deaf—11 years old—in school 1 year and 4 months.

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About ten years ago, my father and mother and brothers and I lived in North East Erie Co., Pa. We lived in a large house. I was one year and a half. One day I played in the garden. I picked up a stick. There was a bee-hive on the shelf. I went to the bee-hive. I saw a hole in the bee-hive. I pushed the stick into the bee-hive. The bee-hive upset and fell on the ground. The bees were very angry. They flew out of the hive. They fly at me. They lit on my head. They stung me on the head. The bee crawled into my ear. I cried and screamed. My mother wiped some plates and heard me scream and ran out and ran to me. She picked up me quickly and carried me into the bed-room. I layed on the bed. My head was very much swollen. My two brothers went to the school-house. They went into the school-house and studied their lessons. When they were done, they went out. They

went to the house. They went into the room. They saw me lying on the bed. They cried. My father ploughed his ground in the field. My mother got a horn and blew the horn. My father heard her. He came to the house. He went into the room. My mother told him about me. My father saw me lying on the bed. One afternoon he went out and went to the barn. He went into the barn. He took a harness off the peg. He put the harness on the horses. He led the horses out of the barn. He led the horses to a wagon. He harnessed the horses to the wagon. He got into the wagon and drove off. He drove to the doctors-house. He got out and called the doctor. He told him about me. The doctor and my father went to the wagon. They got into the wagon and drove to the house. They got out. The doctor went into the room. He saw me lying on the bed. He took a syringe out of his pocket. He syringed me into my ears. Days 7 afterwards my mother took me in her arms. She sat down on the chair and stamped on the floor. The bee fell out of my ear. She found it. Days 10 afterwards I got well. I Deaf and Dumb boy.

HERBERT M. M.

Lost hearing at 14 months—12 years of age—in school 1 year and 4 months.

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#### A DEAF AND DUMB GIRL.

Several years since, a girl lived at home. One morning she arose from bed. She dressed herself. She washed her face and went down stairs, and ate breakfast. After breakfast she asked her mother to let her go to the cars. Her mother consented and put her clothes into a trunk. Her father carried the trunk on his shoulder. She put on her hat and kissed her mother good bye, and left the house. She got into the cars and rode a long time with her father. They stopped. They came to the Institution and rang a bell. The servant to the Institution opened the door. They went into the parlor. The

servant called Mr. F. By and by he came into the parlor and talked with her father. She did not return home. She staid many years at the Institution. Her father went home. She cried.

MAGGIE H.

14 years old—lost hearing at 2 years of age—under instruction 16 months.

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#### A FARMER.

A farmer lived in Pennsylvania who was very rich. He had many cows, horses, and geese. Every night a fox went to the barn and caught his geese and ate them. The farmer was troubled. He contrived a plan to catch the fox. He took a spade. He left the house. He went to the woods. When he arrived at the woods, he dug a pit. He gathered some sticks and leaves. He put them on the pit. He put the spade on his shoulder and returned home. He went up-stairs. He lay on the bed and fell asleep.

Another farmer wished to visit a friend. He was obliged to go through the woods. He left the house and walked through the woods. He did not know about the pit. Presently he fell into the pit. He cried out. He was afraid of the animals. A wolf came to the pit and fell in. In the morning the farmer dressed himself. He walked towards the pit. He saw the farmer and wolf in the pit. He hurried home and got a rope. He let the rope down into the pit, and drew the farmer out of the pit. He was thankful to him, but he was very much ashamed. The farmer shot the wolf dead with his gun.

EMMA K.

Lost hearing at 4 years of age—in school 16 months—13 years old.

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In Canada, a great many years ago, a wood-chopper took an axe off the ground and put it on his shoulder. His wife put some bread and meat and butter and cake into the basket. She took the basket off the table and went to him and gave him the

basket. He took his basket in his other hand and kissed her and went out of the house. He walked a long ways. When he arrived in the woods he put his basket on the ground and took his axe off his shoulder. He began to chop several trees. He chopped until noon. At noon he felt very hungry. He put the axe on the ground. He sat upon the ground, and opened the lid of it and put his hand into the basket. He took some bread and meat and cake out of the basket and began to eat them. He was full. He put them into the basket and shut the lid of the basket. He had no water. He stood up and took his axe off the ground. He went to the other trees and began to chop trees. At dusk he knew that perhaps there were wild wolves in the woods. He thought that the wolves would kill him. He was afraid and went to the trees and took the basket off the ground and put the axe on his shoulder. He walked out and towards home. It was almost dark. He walked as fast as he could. Suddenly he heard the wolves growling behind him. He turned around and saw the wolves coming towards him. He was very much frightened and was terribly scared. He ran towards home. The wolves nearly overtook him. He ran to a tree and stood behind the tree to protect himself. He put the basket on the ground and took his axe off his shoulder. By and by the wolves sprang upon him. He struck at them with it. Some of the wolves were killed. One of them sprang upon him and seized him by the throat and killed him and began to eat him. His wife waited for him. She was in the house. She was very sorry that her husband did not come home. She was afraid and thought that something had happened to her husband. She took a candlestick off the fire-place and lit it and closed the shutters and door. She went into her bed-room. She lay in her bed and went to sleep. By and by she began to dream. She dreamed that the wolves killed her husband. Then she arose and jumped off. She unclosed the shutters and door and unlocked the door. She called the neighbors. They went into the house. She told them that the wolves had killed her hus-



band. They put their guns on their shoulders and went out and began to look for her husband. They tried to find him. At last they found that some bones on the ground. The basket was broken. They turned around and returned to the house. They told the wife that her husband was dead. She was very sorry and wept. The neighbors loved her, but she wept for him several days. They were kind to her.

LEWIS W. C.

Lost hearing at 13 months—11 years of age. In school 1 year and 3 months. Was in the day-school at Pittsburg for some time.

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Many years ago a lady lived in Ohio whose name was Mrs. D. She had a large dog. She had a little child about ten years old. One day she wanted to go to buy some things for dinner. The lady told her dog to take care of her child. The dog knew what she said. Then she went out of the house and walked to the store in order to buy food. While she was in the store the little girl went out of the house and played in the yard and the dog followed her because he must take care of her. The door was open and soon a boy entered the house to steal the money. He went up stairs to seek for the money. While he sought the money the little girl felt tired and returned to the house. The boy heard somebody down stairs and wanted to escape but he could not because he was afraid that the person would catch him. He made a noise with a chair. The dog heard somebody up stairs. The dog went up stairs to see if anybody was there. The boy heard somebody coming up stairs. He was afraid and ran under the bed. The dog smelled around the room and found the boy under the bed. He caught him by the arm. By and by the lady came home and found her child playing with the doll. She was very glad because her child was well. The lady asked her child where her dog was. The child did not know where her dog was. She called her dog. The dog heard her. He barked to her.



She heard the dog up stairs. The lady told her dog to come down. The dog barked again. The lady thought that the dog wanted her. So she went up stairs to see what was the matter and she found the boy under the bed and she run down stairs after a policeman. The policeman caught him and asked him why he was under the bed. He confessed that he wanted to steal her money. The officer put him into prison and he stayed there about two years. The lady was very glad because the dog saved her money. She petted her dog very much and kissed the dog she loved him so much. She told her husband all about it when he came home.

IDA C. B.

Deaf at 18 months—under instruction 1 year and 3 months—14 years old.

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Several years ago a deaf and dumb man lived in New York. He had a daughter. Her name was Mary. She was very fond of a cat. She told him that it was very nice. The cat had white hair. It had a nice face. The family was very comfortable in the room. He talked with his daughter. She was happy to play with the cat in the room at night. About 9 o'clock they went to bed to sleep. They took off their clothes and put them on the back chair. They lay in the bed and were very warm. They had many blankets. They were asleep. In the night the cat was lying on the floor under the stove and was comfortable. By and by the cat felt cold in the room. She rose and stood on the floor. She saw the stove oven. She thought that she could go to the stove and to it and jumped into the oven. She lay in the oven and was very comfortable in it. She fell asleep in it. By and by the deaf and dumb man rose from the bed. He thought that it was about 4 o'clock. He thought that he would go down. He did not put on his clothes. He had one shirt on him. He went to the stove. He did not see the cat in the oven. He shut the oven door. When he put some wood in the stove, and

then it began to fire in the stove. By and by the stove was very comfortable. He thought his family would be glad to warm. Then he went to bed and lay in the blanket. In the morning the family rose from the bed and then they put on their clothes. He went down stairs and opened the door. He smelled the very bad smoke in the room. He went out of the room and walked on the floor. He thought this smoke was curious; and looked at the stove. He opened the door and examined and found out that the cat was in the oven. He saw it was black like coal. The family were surprised at it. They were very sorry that it was lost and dead. He threw it away.

MARY Z.

Lost hearing at 5 years—under instruction 1 year and 3 months—16 years of age.

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#### THE SEA SHORE.

Among the pretty places where people gather together for amusement and pleasure during the hot months of summer is the sea side. Ladies, gentlemen, and children go there for enjoyment. They board in hotels and private boarding-houses. The ladies come with big trunks filled with all sorts of fine clothes while gentlemen appear with modest valises. The former change their dresses ever so many times a day; for what purpose I cannot imagine except it be to entrap the gentlemen. There is a great deal of flirtation and courtship going on at these places. They have balls at the hotels and picnics along the beach. Some of the hotels and cottages are in full view of the ocean, and the inmates hear the constant roar of the old ocean; The children have as much pleasure as the grown persons, for they bring their buckets and shovels and play in the sand under the care of their nurses or friends. They run about the hotels and greatly to the annoyance of the old folks, laugh and shout to their heart's content. The scenery is very grand when the breakers dash wildly upon the beach

and then rush back into the ocean carrying away the shells and pebbles. The children fill their pails with pretty pebbles and curious shells which are cast upon the beach by the water, In the morning the people go in and bathe. They have woolen bathing gowns of all colors. The gentlemen go out with the ladies and children and take hold of them and keep them from being carried off. What gallants they are! it is a grand sight to stand on the beach and see so many yellow hats bobbing up and down in the water. Sometimes they all go under a large wave and then there is great laughter and excitement which is followed by a great coughing and spitting. Some people who are not strong enough to battle with the huge waves have to keep hold of the life lines which are placed there for their use. The men swim and float about like great fishes. When a great many people are in bathing, Oh how jolly it is! Some people who venture out too far get drowned or are overcome and are helpless. You can see ships and vessels with cargoes from Philadelphia and Boston and New York sailing on the ocean bound for some distant port. I have seen a school of porpoises at a distance from the shore; that's funny, I wonder what they study: Last summer I saw a very strange looking fish with a face and a tail. The man held it in his arms as he would a baby. The people all stood around and looked at it with much surprise and interest. There are sculls along the beach all ready to take a party out to the fishing banks and there is a line for every-body; put in your line and you will catch fishes as fast as you can haul them in. Some of the gentlemen have opera-glasses in a case which is hung over the shoulders with a strap and hangs at the side. They are always very attentive to the ladies—and by moonlight they often promenade on the beach, probably with an eye to the future. The wealthy, own fine horses and carriages and take long drives along the beach. Some people who live in the city, go to the sea-side on an excursion to spend the day. A great many people go, and there is a long train of cars. Boys go back and forth selling candy and little Jersey boys and girls jump on the train when it stops

at the stations to sell berries and apples. When they arrive at the sea-shore, there is great excitement. They go to hotels and get their meals. Some take long drives while others go in the water to bathe. At last when the season is over and the weather is cooler, the people begin to pack up and go home. The place remains deserted and the houses are empty and alone till the next year.

LIZZIE B.

Under instruction 1 year and 3 months—deaf at 6 years—a semi-mute—13 years old.

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Several years ago a man resided in J——n. His name was William. L. M. He was 26 years of age. He went out of the house and was walking along a road. He went to the hotel and asked the landlord for whiskey. He poured out the whiskey in the tumbler. He gave it to him. He drank it. He became very drunk and went out of the hotel. He returned home. His wife and children saw him come to the house. They were afraid of the drunkard. He struck his wife's back with his fist. She wept and ran out of the house into the bushes. He looked and could not find his wife and children. Many gentlemen and ladies saw the drunkard who was very angry and threw the furniture in the yard. They all laughed at him. He was very angry and chased them. One man fought with him. He fell on the ground and cut his forehead. The police officer caught the drunkard by the coat. He walked with him to the prison and put him in it. His wife and children came out of the bushes and escaped to Ohio. They met some friends. They saw their friends and kissed them. They walked with them to a large house. They shook hands with their grand mother. They told her about a bad drunkard. she was sorry. They talked with their friends. They never saw again the drunkard.

ROSANN. C. McH.

Born deaf—18 years old—in school a little over 2 years.

## MYSELF.

Last summer I walked with my friend Berry to the bed, we undressed ourselves. We lay on the bed. We were sleeping. The next morning Berry awoke. He got up. He dressed himself and he went down stairs. My grandfather dressed himself and he went down stairs. He unbolted the door. He opened the door. He looked at a dog lying with his head on his paws. He sat on a chair. Berry put his hat on his head. He walked to the field. He put the bars down on the ground. He went into the field. He walked to the cows. The cows were eating the grass. Berry was driving a flock of cows. He drove the flock of cows to the bars. The cows walked out of the field. Berry took the bars from the ground. He put the bar-rails up. The three girls, and I dressed ourselves. They went down stairs, and the three girls, and the two boys took the five milk-pails. They milked the eighteen cows. The three girls walked to a pump. They washed the milk-pails. Berry, and I drove the flock of cows into a pasture-field, and they were eating the grass. I walked with Berry to our home. The three girls, and the two boys were washing their faces and hands. They wiped their faces, and hands with a towel. The two girls, and the two women servants cooked the things. The eleven in family ate their breakfast. The two men churned the butter. They were tired. A bad dog smelt the sheep, and ran, and chased the sheep. The man looked at the bad dog chasing the sheep. He was angry. He took his gun from a wall. He chased the dog. He immediately shot the dog. He was glad, because he had killed the dog.

ISAIAH O.

Deaf at 5 years—13 years old—in school a little over 2 years.

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ABOUT MYSELF.

In the morning I got up, and put on my clothes. I went to a chair. I sat on the chair, and I ate my breakfast in the morning. I got up, and I took a hat which hung on the nail.



I put the hat on my head. My brother took a gun from against the wall. My brother put the gun on his shoulder. I walked with my brother through the woods. I saw a nut-tree, and I climbed up the nut-tree. I stood on the limb, I shook the limb, and the nuts fell down on the ground. I came down from the nut-tree. I took the bag out of my jacket pocket, and I picked the bag full of the nuts. I put the bag on my shoulder. I walked with my brother through the forests. My brother heard a barking squirrel on the limb. I put the bag on the ground. My brother took good aim at the squirrel, he shot it with his rifle, and it fell down on the ground. My brother went to the squirrel, he took the squirrel from the ground, I took the bag from the ground. I went with my brother to my home. I put the bag on the floor. My father, mother, sisters, and brother, and I ate the nuts for dinner.

CHARLES A. C.

Born deaf—16 years old—in school a little over 2 years.

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MYSELF.

Next summer my friend will go to a depot, and he will buy a ticket for money. He will go into the car. He will sit on the car-seat. He will give the ticket to the conductor, he will arrive at Philada., and he will come to the Deaf and Dumb Institution. He will tell a servant, he wants to see me. The servant will call me. I shall go to the parlor. I shall shake hands with my friend, I shall be glad to see my friend. I shall go in the trunk-room. I shall unlock my trunk with my key. I shall open my trunk-lid. I shall take my clothes off of my body. I shall take my blue clothes from my trunk. I shall dress myself in my blue clothes. I shall shut my trunk-lid and I shall lock my trunk. I shall help my friend to carry my trunk. I shall go with my friend into the depot. My friend will buy two tickets for money. He will put the trunk in the



baggage-car. He will go with me into the car. We shall sit on the car seat. We shall arrive at Reading. He will take the trunk from the baggage-car. We shall carry the trunk. We shall go home. I shall shake hands with my mother and father and I shall be glad to see my parents.

JOHN L.

Born deaf—13 years old—in school 2 years and 3 months.

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I was born in C., Luzerne County Penna. I am the oldest daughter of Anthony and Bridget H.— When I cou'd hear as well as speak one of my friends had the satisfaction of teaching me some, but it was very little, because I was too young. I told lies to my parents and troubled them every day and ran away from them when they wanted to whip me. I accompanied bad companions. In the winter the black fever spread over Luzerne County. I got it when I was six years of age. I was confined to bed for a few months. My dear mother was very careful of me all the time. I suppose that it was dangerous and severe but I did not feel pain while I grew worse and worse. My dear father hastened to a doctor who came to my home and made me take some medicine. One morning my mother spoke to me but I did not look at her and she thought my conduct very strange. Finally she found out that I had lost my hearing but could speak a little. My parents regretted my misfortune very much. In a few weeks I felt better and my mother placed me in a rocking chair in order to sit in it. I could not walk on account of my feeble health. My parents were troubled and my father took me to some cities for skillful doctors to make me hear but they could not do it. My father spent much money for me. At last one of the doctors said that he could make me hear probably. On Sunday morning he came into our house and put a big needle into the back of my neck and a piece of linen. I was offended at him for it hurt my neck and when I got out and thought nobody was in

sight, I buried the big needle in the ground so that nobody could find it but I was in error; it happened that one of my friends found it out. There are now two scars on my neck and you can plainly see them. After my health got very good, I frequently tried to learn to read and write but could not understand. In the course of a few months I learned to sew which was easy for me. I was desirous of coming to the Institution. After some time I applied to my parents to know if I would go to school. They replied that they would bring me here when I was 12 years old. I was glad to get to school. Before I came I thought I was the only deaf mute in the world and I was surprised when I saw a great many mutes here. Now I am exceedingly glad because I am gaining knowledge but I am sorry that I troubled my parents. I think that they were right and I was wrong. I have been going to school a little more than two years. I like school very much. I study history, geography and composition. I want to remain here for a long time because I suppose that I will become very smart and be able to converse with my friends. I am sorry that I had the misfortune to lose my hearing but believe that God knew what was best for me, and think if I study hard enough, I will become as intelligent as those who hear.

BRIDGET H.

Under instruction 2 years and 3 months—deaf at 6 years—15 years of age.

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#### WATER.

Water is very useful for people and animals to drink. When they are very thirsty they must drink water. There are a great many fishes living in water. If they were on the ground they would die. The people wash their faces and hands with water and the women wash the dirty clothes in water. They sometimes swim in the water but some do not know how to swim and they get drowned. When it rains the water raises

in the rivers and runs very fast and is often dangerous. Water is used to scrub the floor and chairs and wash the dishes and cups and saucers &c. The boys and the girls often throw papers and rags to float on the water but a little stone could not float because it is too heavy. When it is very cold the water becomes ice. The people are very glad to skate on the ice but some are careless to skate on thin ice and soon the ice breaks and they are drowned. When it does not rain for a long time the people suffer for water to drink. In some countries the water rises very high in the rivers and carries away many houses. Many people are drowned. We sometimes put the water into the pail to carry to the garden and pour it out upon the flowers or potatoes &c. There are a great many ships sailing in the river and on the ocean. Many brave sailors sail in the ships. We sometimes wash the sheep in the river and they are clean. Dogs are very useful to save anybody who may fall in the river. Dogs jump in it and swim to him and drag him by his coat to the shore and save his life. Dogs are very kind. Once the people were very wicked. God got angry and sent the flood and the water rose very high near heaven. They were all drowned except Noah and his sons and their wives who were not drowned because they loved God. They sailed in a large ark on the flood. Steamboats often explode and kill the people in them. When it rains much the ground is muddy. When the houses catch on fire the firemen extinguish it by the means of water. Some people sail in a small boat on the water and it upsets and they fall into the water to drown. Jochebed put her little baby in a little boat on the river in the bushes because she feared the Egyptians would kill him. The people sometimes wash the horses with a sponge and soap in order to make them clean. When the wind blew the water Jesus told the wind to stop and the waves to be quiet and they at once obeyed him. Jesus once walked on the water and Moses struck a rock with a rod and the water gushed out and the Jews drank some water. We often read about water in the Bible.

CABBY E. B.

Under instruction 3 years and 3 months. Deaf at 2 years.—14 years of age

A poor mother whose name was Maria was living in Scotland several years ago. She had a daughter. She had blue eyes and yellow hair. She was not troublesome to her mother. She treated her mother very kindly. She always helped her mother. She was a good girl. She had no father. Her father was dead some years. She had a beautiful garden. She had many beautiful flowers in the garden. The mother had no money. She told her daughter that she was very hungry. She was not comfortable in her house. Her mother took very sick. She went to the room in order to go to her bed. She lay on her bed. Her daughter did not call the Doctor for her because she had no money. She thought that she would give beautiful flowers to a rich lady. She went up the stairs and went to the room. She asked her mother if she might give some beautiful flowers to the lady. Her mother let her give them to her. She was glad because she could give things to her. She asked her where the scissors were. Her mother told her she could take them out of the bureau. She went down the stairs. She took her summer hat in order to put it on her head. She held her scissors in her right hand. She went out of the door and carried them to the garden. She saw many beautiful flowers on the bushes in the garden. She cut the best flowers. She thought that they were nice for the lady. She thought that the lady would give some things to her. She cut the beautiful red roses with her scissors. She put them into a small basket. She thought there was enough. She carried it to the house. She thought that she would show them to her mother. She told her daughter that she would make a nice bouquet. She said "yes." She told her mother it was very beautiful. She had no good dress. Her mother told her daughter that she must not be ashamed. She put them into a pretty basket. She took them in her hand and she put on her hat. She came out of the house and travelled in the street. She saw her friends walking in the street. They saw beautiful flowers in the basket. They asked her whom she would give them to. She told them that she would give them to the lady. They

went away. She arrived at the lady's house. She saw the beautiful house. She went up the white stone steps. She knocked at the door. The servant heard the girl knocking at the door and came out of the kitchen. She went to the door in order to open the door. She saw the poor girl standing near the door. She saw the beautiful flowers in the basket. The girl wanted to see the lady. The servant invited her to go to the beautiful parlor. She sat down on the chair. She saw many beautiful pictures on the wall. The servant went to the lady's room and told her that the girl wanted to see her. The lady was writing a letter to her friend. She heard the servant telling her that the girl wanted to see her. The lady said that she would like to see her. She went down the stairs and went to the parlor. She saw the girl sitting on the chair. The girl gave beautiful flowers to her. She thanked her. She asked her if she had a father. Her father had died some years before. The lady told her to stay in the parlor. The lady went to the room in order to open the bureau. She took out a green silk dress to give it to her. She went down and went to the parlor. She gave it to her. She gave some money to her. She was glad and thanked her. She wanted to remember the lady. What is your name? The lady told her that her name was Annie. The poor girl went out of the house. She went to her house. She was glad to get money and a dress. She showed them to her mother. Her mother said that she felt sick a little. She told her she must buy some food to eat. They were happy.

ANNIE D. B.

Under instruction 3 years and 3 months. Born deaf—14 years old.

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#### THE EARTH.

The Earth is round like a ball, but it was supposed many years ago, by the ancients to be flat like a plate, but not very long ago, it has been found out to be round, and this is so that



it is round, for if it was flat it must have had some end, and has a person ever got to its end? If you were to stick a pole in the snow ball, and keep going West or East, you will never find it end to the earth, but if you keep going right straight on, you will just come to the very same place you have left, and to show it is true, you can find the pole just as you had put it, and now don't this show it is true that the earth is round? Before America was discovered, all the people who lived in the Eastern Continent, away over the Atlantic Ocean, believed the earth to be flat, and that it had an end, and when Christopher Columbus went to ask for help, by getting them to lend him a few ships, and some men to discover a country, which he thought, he could find over the Atlantic Ocean, not a person would trust him, and give him help for they thought that the earth was flat; and that if he was to go far off, he would come to its end, and then fall away down into a miserable place, and in there get eaten up by the sea-monsters, and there their ships would be gone to loss, but by perseverance Columbus went to Spain with a heart full of failure, and asked the king and queen Ferdinand and Isabella, showing them a picture of the earth, which he thought was round, and trying to get them to understand, they began to believe that the world is round, and after giving him a few ships and men, he set off across the Atlantic Ocean, and kept sailing towards the West, while the people were almost frightened to death to see him going; but when he came back again, to their great surprise he found a country, which is called America, and after this, many people came over to America in ships; and now the world has been crossed over by many people, without much danger; for it is now found out true, that the world is round, and every thing is kept from falling off of it, by the attraction of gravitation. The world has one imaginary line passing through it, from North to South, which forms the North and South Pole, and on these imaginary lines, the earth revolves from West to East, around the sun. Day and Night are caused by the revolution of the earth upon its axis, which takes it twenty-four hours to



revolve once around upon its axis, and this is called its diurnal or daily motion, and is what causes day and night. The world has two motions called its diurnal and yearly motions. Its yearly motion takes it just right around, during one <sup>the</sup> ~~one~~ year, or 365 $\frac{1}{4}$  days of the earth. The revolution of the earth upon its axis, around the sun, is what causes the changes of the seasons; such as Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter, and is what makes them feel different, or not alike. In Winter the sun is close to the earth, and is what makes it cold, and in Summer it is up far from the earth, and is what makes it feel warm. The sun itself does not come down near the earth, but it stands still, and all the planets go round it regularly in a kind of an oval circle, which takes them orderly from and near the sun. The sun is what lightens the moon, and is also what causes the productions, and everything that is on the earth to grow. If the sun was taken away, all the planets would go to ruin, and everything on them would go to ruin too. But the sun has never stopped, and stood still, in modern times; but it was once stopped many years ago, by Joshua, who bade it. Sometimes when it is cloudy, people sometimes think the sun is gone, but it is not, for its light is but just prevented from reaching the earth by the clouds, and for this reason it looks like as if it has been hidden or run away out of sight. The earth is about 95000,000, of miles from the sun and light can get down to the earth from the sun, in a very short time, though it is so far distant. The earth is 25000 miles long around it, and it is 8000 miles long through it. The productions on the earth do not grow all over it alike, but they grow differently. In some climates trees grow not very high, while trees of the same kind in other climates; grow to a great height, and many other things grow differently, but in some climates, they grow little alike, but they mostly grow differently. Men are of different complexions on the earth, some are black, red, white, yellow and brown; others wise and ignorant. They have different ways of worshipping, some worship idols, while others worship God. Some people are so ignor-

ant on the earth, that they even know nothing, and are willing to kill a human being and eat him. The people who do this are called Cannibals. In Sandwich Island, Captain James Cook, an Englishman, who sailed around the Earth thrice, was killed by the Sandwich Islanders, and eaten up by them, I believe.

WM. T. S.

Lost hearing at 6 years of age—14 years old—3 years under instruction.

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#### OLD MEN.

Old men are the persons, who are wiser than the young men, they don't like to play like us, and are always busy in thinking about everything every day; but the young men are not busy in thinking like you. Sometimes old men advise their children to abandon their naughty habits, they sometimes take delight in walking after their dogs about the field, or woods, &c for getting their good health. Some of the old blind men can't see anything, but sometimes the children or dogs assist them to walk about. They sometimes are seventy, or eighty or ninety or one hundred years of age, they frequently feel a wish that the children improve rapidly, who ought to go to school, they often present the knives or money, and the other things to the children for pleasure. Once in the State of Delaware an old man attempted to cross the street, but could not to do so. A kind boy assisted him to cross the street, who was much obliged to him, when he died, and left his money he gave all the Sum of money to him who was happy. Sometimes old men work easily and poor men often are working especially hard for provisions, and clothes, because they must support themselves young men sometimes persecute, or laugh at the old men who do not dislike nor get angry unlike the young men, they often taught the children about God, Christ Jesus, and Salvation, &c, they hope that a majority of all the pupils are good; but a minority of them are naughty. My Aunt named S. L. is about

eighty-eight years of age, and resides in this city, she was the mother of J. B. L.—who resides in Market Street, and sells the books and many other things, I had visited his large house, but I didn't visit a few rooms in the upper story.

HENRY B. S.

Born deaf—In school a little over 3 years.

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#### DEAF MUTES.

The persons are called Deaf mutes, because they can not speak and hear. They lose their hearing by sickness and accidents, but others are born deaf. The scarlet-fever is the disease which often mostly causes deafness. They can talk with their friends by writing or spelling with their hands, very well. Some of them are as smart as the speaking people indeed. Some of them get crushed on the railroads, but they must keep off them. Speaking people often mock at the deaf mutes and call them dummies, but they are very much unjust to them who are so much troubled. They can't hear the birds singing very sweetly and some of them are very much sorry that they lost their hearing, but I do not feel sorry that I am a deaf mute, because I was born deaf. I am surprised that they can improve as fast as the speaking people, if they are studious. There are about 1500 deaf mutes in Pennsylvania and there are more than thirty deaf mute institutions in the United States. Many of them are ignorant, for they never learn or know about God and Jesus Christ. They sometimes can receive money in working very well like the other people I believe that there are more deaf mutes losing their hearing than the others who are born so. Many of them go to the College to be educated in Washington. In former times they were treated with the greatest cruelty that they were thrown into the rivers that they might be drowned to death because their cruel parents would not like to have them who were deaf mutes. I am sorry that I often heard that some of them yield to the

temptation of drinking different kinds of liquors ; They ought not to drink the liquors throughout this year. I want them to learn or read in order to become the wisest deaf mutes in the world. Sometimes they are very dangerous before they go to the Institutions because they get very angry so that they murder the people. They are increasing rapidly in the world in my opinion. We are thankful to the Abbe De Lepee for he first invented signs for teaching the Deaf mutes. If he had not invented signs, probably they would be always ignorant, but fortunately there are now many Deaf mute Institutions in the parts of the world for the deaf mutes to be educated. They fortunately can gain great knowledge and become wise, if they are very much studious. My sister is a deaf mute, but I am sorry that it is too late for her to come here to be educated.

DANIEL P, JR.

Born deaf—16 years of age—in school 4 years.

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#### GIRLS AND BOYS.

There are two classes of the youths,—one is the class of girls and the other of boys. The boys have not dresses like the girls. The girls wear frocks on, but the boys pants as the men do and the boys are stronger than the girls, but the girls are the most beautiful of the human race and they are more lovely than the boys. Many of the boys are very rough and wicked and they are fond of fighting as dogs, but the girls are fond of peace and their manners are very pleasant and they are very fond of comforting their parents when they are in troubles but the boys are fond of running in the streets and playing marbles, base ball, &c. Many of the boys abandon their clothes in dirty disorder ; But the girls of the Institution do not keep so quiet in the chapel as the boys do, because the girls don't know how to make such laws as the boys can. The boy's minds are stronger than the girls' I suppose. The girls are nearly always wanting to get new clothes to make

themselves look very beautifully. Many of the boys don't care for making themselves look so beautiful as the girls do. The boys work at many different kinds of trades and they can get more money than the girls can. The boys go out to work to get money to support their parents, but many of the girls stay in the houses and help their mothers to wash and cleanse the houses. Many of the boys become great men, but a few girls become great women. Some of the girls are as brave as the boys. In this country no girl will become the president of the U. S. when she grows up.

SIMON McC.

17 years old—deaf at 5 years—in school about 4 years.

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#### THE SENSES.

There are five senses, seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting and feeling. The sense of sight is the most useful to us. We have four senses, because we are deaf. The blind have also four senses. It is a greater misfortune to be born blind than deaf and dumb. The deaf and dumb can go about any where and see all kinds of things, but the blind have to be led and they learn mostly by hearing about things. They have a great deal sense of touching. They always feel things very carefully. They read books with their fingers. They can tell you your shape by feeling. They never see all kinds of things in the world. They are always pleased to hear sweet songs and the birds singing. They know a great deal by the sense of smelling. Deafsmutes cannot hear a noise or a voice. Some also cannot hear the bell when it rings, but some of them can. To the blind the world is all dark but the deaf and dumb are pleased to see all kinds of things. How much enjoyment you have from all your senses. Some things are sweet to the sense of taste, but there are many things which are sweet that are not pleased to the taste. There is a variety of pleasant-smell-



ing flowers and other things which God has made to please our senses. I think that the speaking have more enjoyment from seeing and hearing than from the other senses. How delightful is music to their ears! The sense of taste is well to eating. Children always love to hear the sweet gentle voice of their mother, but deaf and dumb can never hear the voices of their friends. It is a great misfortune to be deprived of one of the senses.

MARIA L. H.

Lost hearing in infancy—17 years old—in school  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years.

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#### FLOWERS.

I am going to tell you of flowers. Flowers are very beautiful in summer. They have many different names. They are not all alike, but there are very different flowers. When in summer the day is mild, they are blooming and giving their fragrance to the air, and we like to smell them. They stand up straight, and look lovely when the day is cool, and mild. When a storm arises, it spoils them. Poor Flowers! They seem to be miserable, after losing their beauty. I love them very much. Early in the morning, the flowers blow, and show their beauty, and give the people their sweet odors; but when the evening comes, they close up as if they were going to sleep as we do every night. The gardens are full of various kinds of flowers. The gardeners keep them well, and take good care of them. In the spring, the trees begin to bloom flowers. They are of various colors. They look very beautiful. After few weeks, they become fruits. It is very wonderful how God made them. Our Principal, has a garden, which is full of many beautiful flowers. The pupils always delight to see the flowers blooming in the spring. He always takes good care of them. He often gives the girls some flowers for they love to wear them on their heads. Flowers need water. If the gardeners



do not put some water in them, they would not bloom, and would die soon. They sometimes grow in the water, and are called lilies. They are very beautiful. Rag flowers are used for the ladies' bonnets. They are fashionable in this city. Some weeks ago, Our Principal showed the pupils, the magic lantern, and we saw a flower closed ; but by and by it bloomed. We found that a little angel stood in it. It was very beautiful. Often people arrange flowers in crosses, and in other ways for the coffins. Butterflies flutter among the flowers and sip honey from them. Several years ago, when Gen LaFayette, and his soldiers marched through Maryland, many children threw many beautiful flowers at Gen LaFayette, and did him honor. There are often many beautiful flowers exhibited in Horticultural Hall. The are mostly from warm countries. One summer when I was a little girl and I was playing with my sister in the garden. She made a wreath of flowers for me. Many children make wreaths of flowers for they like to wear them. One of the states of the Union was named Florida or, the land of flowers by the Spaniards because it was covered with flowers when they discovered it.

ALICE E. A.

Deaf at 3 years—in school 5 years—15 years old.

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#### THE KINGS.

A king is a monarch who reigns in his own person over a nation but he is not appointed by the people like the President ; without the consent of the people, he forms a government himself. A nation over which he rules is called a kingdom and there is a capital of it where the king lives. He wears a crown of great value and holds a golden sceptre in his hand while sitting on a throne with the dignity of his royalty and does no labor unlike his common subjects. He dresses in a valuable robe of different beautiful colors. His royalty is greatly expensive. He lives in a splendid palace always guarded by the

guards for the prevention of any danger that seems as if it is threatening to occur to the king. He often makes the laws himself at his own pleasure, but the royal laws are often also made by the aid of the parliament for the reason that he is a limited sovereign unlike an emperor and there is no distinction between the king's reign and queen's who governs another nation and is a limited sovereign not unlike the king. His wife, is called a queen who does no work for him unlike the other wives who work for their husbands. She is liable to be accustomed to spend all the days of her life in dressing, vanity, visiting the different places &c for her useless pleasure. She does not do much to nurse her children and her husband hires a nurse to nurse them. The king appoints a tutor who teaches his children at his palace & gives them an education. The king's children are called the princes, the oldest of whom has a right to have the crown after his father's death. The throne is hereditary from the father to his son. The ceremony of setting the crown on the prince's head is called a coronation. On the coronation of the prince generally the tidings of joy and excitement spread over all the nation. The king often marries his children to the foreign princes or their relatives. Some kings begin their reigns in their youthful days. They often are too young to undertake the management of their kingdoms, but their regents aid them till they become old enough to reign over their kingdom. In their manhoods on the other hand some ascend the thrones. Nobody is allowed to dare to go near the king without the invitation. His subjects must keep obedient exactly to all the laws ever made by the king and whenever one person breaks one of them, he must inevitably get a severe punishment. The subjects always pay due reverence to the king at the time of his coming into their presence. The king often prides himself on his wealth or wisdom & rides in his elegant chariot. The king often makes errors in laying heavy taxes on his subjects. His taxes often stir up rebellion among his subjects and result in a civil war. In ancient times, the kings were unlimited different from the

present kings and often treated their subjects with the utmost cruelty. They often felt jealous and ambitious and often fought against each other for the gain of the thrones. They were often called the tyrants. They often in the different ways were assassinated by their subjects or dethroned, to get rid of them. On the other hand, in those days, some kings were wise and just. Now their names are famous in the history of the world. Some kings were warlike & dissipated. The wise kings' sons often inherited the thrones at the time of their father's deaths and contrary to their fathers they were weak-minded and tyrannical. The others were wiser and braver than their fathers while reigning over their kingdoms. The kings often got angry at the trifles and unjustly ordered the people to be beheaded who had committed no crime. The king of a nation often took the money away from his subjects on purpose that he might with it prepare for war. The king was apparently happier than his poor subjects but his subjects were no doubt happier than he who feared that his life would be exposed to any danger or his property would be taken away from him. Now I will tell you about the kings of the Israelites. The Jews often changed from goodness to wickedness, so God punished them again and again. They repented of so many of their sins that God forgave all their sins. The Israelites were without mercy attacked by their enemies and cried to God hoping to get aid from him. Israel was divided into twelve tribes over which the judges ruled. God appointed the judges named Samson, Jephthah, Gideon and the others for the prevention of the Philistines from oppressing the Jews. The Jews were so much tired of being governed by the judges that God found out a wish they expressed, to have a king and came to the determination to give them a king. God called the prophet Samuel to whom he gave information that he should appoint a new king for the Jews. Samuel exactly obeyed God's order. He wandered through Israel in search of a good man that he might anoint him to be the king of Israel. He happened to meet Saul who went about the country in quest of his father's lost asses. Saul inquired of him where the asses were.

Samuel assured him that the asses had been found. Then Samuel took the horn of oil subsequently he poured the oil on the head of Saul to constitute him to be the king of Israel according to God's will. Saul became the first king of Israel at the will of God and the Israelites. By the aid of his brave son Jonathan, he often achieved the glorious victories over the Philistines. In course of time Saul left off the piety & became wicked. God was so much offended at his wickedness that he firmly determined to punish him. He ordered Samuel to appoint another king in the place of Saul according to his own choice. Samuel did so and arrived at Jesse's house. Jesse's six sons gathered around Samuel. Samuel offered each of them to God, but God said "No." Samuel asked Jesse if he had another son. Jesse said "Yes." Just then David the shepherd had come into the presence of Samuel, Samuel thought that he had really a poor talent and God would not appoint him the king but no sooner had God said that it was right to appoint David than Samuel anointed David whom he acquainted that he would be the future king in the place of Saul. On one occasion in his youthful time, he with full confidence in God, struck the giant Goliath in his forehead dead with a stone, whom the Jews avoided for fear lest he would utterly destroy them. Saul wickedly felt such jealousy that he angrily resolved to put David to the sword to get rid of him, but fortunately his son, Jonathan had his benevolence to David in advising him to flee from Saul into the wilderness for protection. Saul with his forces went about the land in pursuit of David, but kindly God preserved David carefully in safety from Saul. At the end of Saul's reign, Saul with Jonathan were beaten and killed under serious circumstance on the battle-field. At the time of the death of Saul, David went to the throne in order that he might become king of Israel. He was a good and pious king on whom God deservedly bestowed many blessings, but I am sorry to say that David erroneously robbed Uriah of his wife and committed adultery against God's will. God was so holily indignant that he severely punished David



who repented of his sin and entreated God's pardon. God forgave his sin. David was a remarkable poet and wrote the excellent psalms in the Bible. He had a beautiful son named Absalom who acted wickedly against God's will. He without remorse broke out in a rebellion against his father and raised up a large army to fight against his father, strongly hoping to get his father's throne, but he was so much beaten that he was obliged to ride fast on his mule to avoid his pursuers. His beautiful hair unfortunately got entangled in the twigs of a tree and his mule ran away leaving him suspending on the twigs of the tree by his head. David's captain, called Joab accidentally found him there through whose heart, he thrust three darts. David was overwhelmed with great grief for his son's death. Before Absalom's death, he with open vigor conquered the Philistines on every side till he lived to be old and ended his earthly course. His son, by the name of Solomon mounted the throne as his successor. At the time of his coming to the throne, he had a poor talent but in his dream at night God appeared before him and asked him what he chose to have. Solomon wisely chose wisdom subsequently God willingly gave wisdom to Solomon, who wrote the remarkably wise proverbs. He built a magnificent temple, where he and his subjects might worship God. All the nations around him paid great reverence to him with astonishment, for his wisdom and riches. In his mature age, he foolishly took one thousand women from the idolators and married all of them. By their firm persuasion, he became wicked. He set the bad example to his own subjects. When he died, his son, named Rehoboam succeeded him as king of Israel and was weak-minded unlike his father. The Israelites demanded of Rehoboam that he must put down the heavy taxes that his father had laid on them in his reign. Some old counsellors who had been long with his father at the palace, advised him to do this. Contrary to them the young counsellors advised him to lay more heavy taxes than his father had. Throwing off the advice of the old counsellors and after much consideration, Rehoboam laid the heavy taxes on his sub-

jects that caused great anger and rebellion to them. Owing to his heavy taxes, his kingdom was soon separated into two divisions. Some kings reigned over the other division of Israel in Samaria. These divisions continued long to the time of the birth of Jesus Christ.

THEODORE K.

Lost hearing at 5 years—16 years of age—in school  $5\frac{1}{2}$  years.

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#### ICE.

In winter ice is abundant. It is made from water, when the weather is very cold. It is very hard almost like a stone, but it is very brittle. It is used to make water cold in summer in every city. It is also good to make ice-cream. Many boys and girls are very fond of ice and like to skate on it. Sometimes ice on the river is thin and breaks and the poor young fellows fall into the river and are drowned. But sometimes they are saved by the assistance of their friends. Boys and girls must be prudent and avoid thin ice and skate on ice which is thick. Ice lasts if the weather is very cold but when the sun shines it soon melts. Sometimes when we get up in the morning, we find ice in the pails or cups and tumblers. Tumblers are often cracked by the ice. In the cold climates to the far north, there is ice all the year. In Greenland the people often make houses of ice and live in them. If we should put a piece of ice on the stove, it would soon melt. The roofs of houses are covered with snow, and when it thaws it hangs in icicles from the roofs. In cold weather after it rains, the ground and pavements are often covered with ice and are very slippery, and many people fall down, and hurt themselves. It is very dangerous and people fracture their limbs. When we hold ice in our hands, it hurts them with the cold. Children are fond of eating ice. It is often useful for sick people. They place ice on their heads for the headache. If any body should shed tears in the cold air, it would freeze on his face. The dead



bodies of people must have ice on them to keep them from smelling badly. Ice often costs very much money. It is usually clean as water, some is dirty. In the chests ice is covered with woollen clothes to keep it from the air. There is a great deal of ice stored up in large ice-houses for use in summer. In summer every morning the icemen with the wagons full of ice drive through the streets and give ice to everybody who pays for it. Many years ago in Russia the Queen Catharine, there was a very magnificent ice-house with ice candle-sticks. Chairs, tables, closets all were made of ice. They did not melt when the candles were lighted in the house. The oceans never freeze over. On the top of high mountains there is snow and ice which never melts. Sometimes clothes in the cold air freeze, but they soon dry.

ANNIE B. S.

Deaf at 4 years—in school 7 years—20 years of age.

## TERMS OF ADMISSION.

By a rule of the Institution, deaf and dumb children are not received under ten years of age.

The annual charge is two hundred and eighty dollars, for which sum everything necessary is provided, including the usual clothing of the Institution, boarding, lodging, washing, tuition, stationery, and medical attendance. When clothing is supplied by the parents, two hundred and forty dollars a year are charged.

No deduction is made for vacation. Fractional parts of any year will be charged at the rate of twenty-eight dollars per month.

The schools are closed on the *last Wednesday of June*, and are reopened on the *first Wednesday of September*, at which time all the pupils are required to be in attendance. It cannot be expected that the progress of a whole class should be retarded on account of a pupil who joins it after its formation.

Payments are required to be made in advance every six months, and a bond given to the Institution (approved by the Treasurer) within six months after the admission of the pupil, to be signed by the applicant, and a responsible surety, who must be a resident of Philadelphia or its vicinity, when it is possible.

Parents are particularly requested not to withdraw their children *before* the vacation has commenced, nor to retain them *after* it has ended.

It is very desirable that the deaf and dumb should be taught to form letters with a pen or pencil, and, if possible, to write the names of common objects, before they are sent to the Institution.

This can be done without much difficulty, and will save much valuable time.

## STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Applicants for the bounty of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania must be between the ages of ten and twenty years ; and before they can be admitted, satisfactory evidence must be furnished, from respectable persons of their neighborhood, of the pecuniary inability of the parents, and of the good natural intellect of the child, and its freedom from any constitutional malady that might incapacitate it for instruction.

On application to the Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Philadelphia, by letter or otherwise, a paper with printed questions and blank spaces for answers will be forwarded. After the paper has been filled out, it must be returned to the Institution. The applicant will soon be informed of the result of the application.

The number of pupils on the state fund is limited ; new pupils can only be admitted when vacancies occur. The term allowed is six years.

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## STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Application for the bounty of the State of New Jersey must be made to the Governor, "accompanied by the certificate of any two respectable individuals, attested before a magistrate, to the age, circumstances, and capacity of the deaf mute in whose behalf the application is made." The term allowed is six years.

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## STATE OF DELAWARE.

Application for the bounty of the State of Delaware must be made to the Associate Judges of the state. The term allowed is five years, which may be extended by the Governor to eight years.

## QUESTIONS.

The applications for the admission of deaf mutes should be accompanied by written answers to the following questions:

What is the name of the child? (Mention the whole of its name.)

What is the age of the child? (Mention the year, month, day, and place of birth.)

What are the names of the parents, and where do they reside? (Mention the County and nearest Post Office.)

What are the names of the brothers and sisters of the child? Are any of them deaf and dumb?

Are any of the connections of the family deaf and dumb, or is it known that there have been any deaf or dumb, either on the father's or mother's side, in the line of their ancestors?

Has the child had the small-pox or been vaccinnated?

Has it had the scarlet fever, measles, or whooping cough?

Was it born deaf, or did it lose its hearing by sickness or disease? If so, how and at what age?

Was there any relationship between parents before marriage?

## SUBSCRIPTIONS, DONATIONS, BEQUESTS.

Life Subscriptions, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$20 00
Annual Subscriptions, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 00

Received by any member of the Board of Directors.

Donations to the Library, of Books, Maps, Pictures, &c., and to the Cabinet of Apparatus, Specimens, Curiosities of Nature and Art, will be received at the Institution.

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 SCHOLARSHIP.

A Donation or Bequest of \$5,000 will found a Scholarship, which shall bear the donor's, or such other name as he may designate.

## FORM OF A DEVICE OR BEQUEST.

I give, devise, and bequeath to "The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb," &c.

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## DONATIONS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM

L. A. Godey, Lady's Book and Engravings.  
 T. S. Arthur, Home Magazine, Children's Hour, Engravings  
 Chromo—The Church Mouse.  
 Henry Peterson, Saturday Evening Post, Magazines, &c.  
 Franklin Insurance Company, Harper's Magazine.  
 G. W. Childs, a number of books for the Library.  
 Ohio Deaf and Dumb Institution, The Mute's Chronicle (2  
 copies).  
 Illinois Deaf and Dumb Institution, The Deaf Mute Advance.  
 Louisiana Deaf and Dumb Institution, Deaf Mute Pelican.  
 Washington, D. C., The Silent World.  
 H. Humphries, Mexico Independent and Deaf Mutes' Journal.  
 Friends of the Institution, a number of articles for the Cab-  
 net.

